TO-DAY'S BIG STRIKE

All Bituminous Coal Miners in the Country May Quit at Noon.

Officers of the National Union Estimate that Between 100,000 and 200,000 Men Will Leave Their Work.

BLOCK MINERS WILL REMAIN

They Hold a Meeting at Brazil and Decide Not to Strike.

Employes of the Great Northern Railway Arrested at St. Cloud for Interfering with Running of Trains.

PITTSBURG, April 20.-To-morrow at noon the great coal strike, which has been pending for several months, will be inaugurated. Opinions differ as to the number of men who will be engaged in it. President John McBride, of the United Mine Workers' Union, estimates that 200,000 men will be engaged. Secretary Patrick Mc-Bryde is quoted as placing the number to be engaged at 100,000. The telegraphic reports indicate that the number will be between these two extremes. The strike will be confined to the bituminous coal region of the United States. In this there are twenty-three districts organized, four being in Pennsylvania. The other districts are: Washington, Wyoming, Colorado, Indian Territory, Missouri, Kansas, Alabama, Tennessee, Kentucky, Virginia, West Virginia, Maryland, Ohio, Indiana and Illinois.

thousand coal mines in the United States will be abandoned. Of these three hundred are located in Ohio. In the Pittsburg district alone there are about 120 mines and fully thirty more in the Clearfield or Mountain district. These two districts have about twenty-two thousand miners. In Ohio there are about thirty thousand miners; in Indiana, twelve thousand; in Illinois, eleven thousand; in Alabama, ten thousand, who have already quit work; in Missouri eight thousand, in Tennessee about four thousand and in West Virginia about ten thousand diggers are engaged,

but it is not believed that many will quit

A Massillon operator says that three

work. In Washington all are ready to stop. That the operators in this and the Ohio districts believe the strike will assume great proportions is shown by the starting during the past week of mines which have long been idle, the feverish hurry to get out coal, even coke cars being used for the purpose, and the putting of as many men at work as can be secured. They have not been formally notified of the strike, but are aware that it is coming. They have not decided what action to take in the matter Manufacturers and foundry owners are greatly alarmed and do not credit assurinces from operators that the strike will be of short duration, and therefore they are securing all the coal they can. It is conceded that a strike of two weeks wil cause a shortage which may result in the closing down of their works. Local conapprehend also

as a result of the strike, and are laying in supplies now, so that the coal dealers have all the orders they can attend to Altogether no impending strike for years has caused so much general interest and anxiety as this one. While the anthracite diggers will not be called out at present, it is announced that in case hard coal ! used to raise steam where bituminous fuel is now employed that region will be rendered inoperative by a strike. There are about forty thousand miners employed by the four companies which control the an-

Will the strike be a success? To those on the inside of the organization a successful strike is not the object of the suspension, but it will have the desired effectthat is, a conference of operators all over the country, which will result in higher wages to the miners and more money to operators. The operators in Illinois and most parts of Pennsylvania really favor the suspension movement. They want a higher schedule of prices, but all must conform.

Block Miners Against a Strike.

Special to the Indianapolis Journal. BRAZIL, Ind., April 20.-Twenty-five delegates, representing nearly two thousand unorganized miners of the county, met at the courthouse this morning to decide whether to quit work at noon to-morrow or continue work until the expiration of their contract, May 1. Every block mine in the county was represented. After considerable bickering the vote of the miners at each mine was given by a delegate. The result was as follows: To continue work, 1,346; to strike, 736. There being 610 majority for work an effort was made to determine how many days a week the men should work, and this precipitated an uproar. Secretary Kennedy arose to talk, but was promptly called down. After wrangling for some time the meeting adjourned, and it is to be understood that the men continue to work full time until May 1. A ripple of excitement was created at the outset of the proceedings by the block miners deciding to prohibit the three delegates representing the unorganized bituminous men from voting in the meeting. Mr. Kennedy, when asked what his opinion of the outcome of the convention would be, said it would do a great deal toward defeating the men in their struggle for the retention of the present prices. Mr. Kennedy was excited. His cold reception and the absolute ignoring of his advices has greatly riled him. He rebuked the men freely for not allowing the tuminous men a voice in the convention. He declared that the meeting was for the purpose of securing the sentiments of all the unorganized miners, and that the bituminous men were entitled to a vote.

Drank Twenty Kegs of Beer. NEW YORK. April 20.-The striking silk weavers of Paterson, N. J., five hundred strong, accompanied by two hundred weavers from Union Hill, N. J., arrived in this city to-day. Twenty kegs of beer had been consumed on the way. These had been presented by brewers of Paterson. On the way stops were made at Passaic, Carlstadt and Union Hill. They were accompanied by a band of music. The column was met at various places on the route by sympathizers, and were escorted to the several towns where the stops were made. Four hundred men met the column in New York and acted as escort to the headquarters, at Forty-fourth street and Tenth avenue. Here a meeting was held and various members of the order made speeches. At night another meeting was held, and afterwards the visitors were taken to the homes of New York strikers. To-morrow the Paterson men will return home. They will be

escorted out of town by their friends. 3,000 Mines Will Be Idle. CLEVELAND, April 20 .- Speaking of the effects and prospects of the big miners' strike ordered for to-morrow noon, a prominent Massillon operator says: "It will be the greatest coal miners' strike the world ever saw. It will not last later than next June, but it may be satisfactorily settled within two weeks. Probably three thou-

be abandoned and nearly a quarter of a million of miners will be idle. Of these mines three hundred are located in Ohio and thirty in the Massillon district. A majority of the operators believe the strikers to have the right of the matter, but there is a minority which has prevented an am-icable settlement of the trouble, having the power that minorities occasionally secure.'

3,000 Will Quit. CHARLESTON, W. Va., April 20.-The three thousand members of the United Mine Workers' Association in the valley will strike to-morrow at noon in compliance with the mandates of their union. There are five thousand new members of this order who will not go out, and a repetition of the lawlessness and fighting of the March strike is feared. There will be a meeting of the United Mine Workers' Association in this city April 24 to take steps to bring about a general strike in the Ka-

Jellico Miners Will Strike. JELLICO, Tenn., April 20.-The miners of the Jellico district will join the great suspension to-morrow noon. There are about three thousand miners employed by the eleven Jellico mines. In the event of the suspension proving a failure, there will likely be trouble between the operators and

THE GREAT NORTHERN STRIKE.

miners in this district.

Mr. Debs Pleased with the Outlook-Strikers Arrested at St. Cloud. ST. PAUL, Minn., April 20.-There were few developments in the Great Northern strike to-day. President Debs, of the American Railway Union, received a telegram from organizer Hogan, from Butte, Mont., stating that he would start from there with a committee of men this afternoon to come to St. Paul to confer with officials of the road. Similar messages had been received from other points, and Mr. Debs is still confident of the result of the strike. He is especially pleased over the conference he had with the brotherhood chiefs before their departure.

The rallroad officials also had received many messages and showed a few from men along the line saying they regretted the strike. When asked if traffic must remain at a standstill while the men decided whether they desire the acceptance of the brotherhoods or the union in the conference, Mr. Hill replied: "I think not. To-day the United States marshal, under the direction of the United States attorney, of money. went with a posse to prevent interference | with the mails at St. Cloud. The government has undertaken to protect its interest, and if the action of the United States is followed up it will result in the immediate running of all mail trains and a general resumption of business. The company must deal with its employes, and not with labor organizations which are fighting for supremacy. The company is ready to move its trains whenever and wherever there is any law enabling its men to discharge their duties. A dispatch from St. Cloud. Minn., says: The regular passenger train from the west arrived at 2:40 this afternoon, loaded with baggage and express matter, and started for St. Paul via Osseow, being guarded out of the railroad yards by the deputies. The arrests of the strikers who resisted the leputies were made this afternoon without trouble. All equipment held here by the strikers was taken to St. Paul before mid-

night. Two trains have gone out since 7 o'clock, and Marshal Bebe will leave with ten deputies and the arrested strikers, Foster, McLaughlin, Boardreau, Egbert, two Olesons and two others, during the night. Other arrests will follow as fast as the men can be located. Marshal Bebe. at to-day's meeting, said they came as representatives of the law and to do their duty. The presence of the marshals seems to have the desired effect. A citizens' meetng has been called for to-morrow to assist in quelling the strike. President Debs and Vice President Howard addressed a meeting in the opera house to-night.

Mob Rule at Cleveland.

CLEVELAND, April 20.-Five hundred striking sewer diggers and street-car track workers marched to where about one hundred men were at work on a sewer in Seneca street to-day and drove the men out of the ditch. The mob was armed with clubs and sticks, Patrol wagons loaded with police were hastily sent to the scene. To avoid further trouble the contractors decided to suspend work for the present.

DETAILS OF THE BATTLE.

First Reports of the Fight Between Bandits and Officers Confirmed.

GUTHRIE, O. T., April 29.-The report received of a battle between the Daltons and deputy marshals near Ingalls, fiftyfive miles from this city, was confirmed to-day. The fight occurred at the house of Bruce Miller, one of the outlaws. The officers surrounded the house, all armed with Winchesters, just before daylight. The Dalton bandits were inside. No shots were fired until one of the desperadoes came out just about daylight to feed the horses. He was held up and told to take a look around the grounds and then to return to the house, tell the bandits to come out one at a time, unarmed, and surrender, or hostilities would be commenced. After looking over the field and finding in shooting distance of the house twenty man well armed, the outlaw returned to his companions. Fully a half hour's consultation was held by the bandits before a stir was made by either party, and then the officer in command of the party ordered his men'

structure, not plastered, and the shots by my remarks of yesterday. I stand by perforated the sides of the building. The andits returned the fire and poured rattling volleys on the officers through the windows and crevices of the house. At 10 o'clock Mrs. Miller, who had been wounded, left the house and crawled to where one of the marshals was located behind a tree. She had received a flesh wound, and begged that she might be permitted to ride to Ingalls for a doctor to attend herself, her baby and hired man, who were all wounded. The woman was permitted to saddle a horse and leave. She would not state how many outlaws were killed, but admitted that Bill Dalton and Bill Doolan had been seriously wounded. The fight was kept up all day during Wednesday. Volley after volley was fired into the house by the officers, and the constant crack of the banlits' Winchesters told of their determination to hold out and refusal to surrender. Shortly after nightfall, during a temporary full in the firing, the bandits made a break from the house and fled, pursued by the deputies. They went in the direction of the Creek Indian country.

The messenger who brought this news did not learn whether or not Dalton and Doolan had been killed, but was told that three fatally wounded bandits were left in Miller's house after their companions had broken through the line of officers. He stat s that two of the officers' posse were killed and three wounded. Some of the bravest men in this Territory are with the pursuing party. Bill Tilghman, Hack Thomas and Will Madsden are there. None of these men were ever known to flinch. On the night they left this city they said: "We will not return alive without our game with us." The messenger who brings n the above information says that Mrs. Bruce Miller is not dangerously wounded. The United States marshal started out another posse from this city to-day to assist

Another Deadly Fight.

WICHITA, Kan., April 20.-Reliable information reached here to-night that a fight occurred between a sheriff's posse and the gang that freed the murderers of Wintermuth from the Newkirk jail in the sand hills of the Cheyenne country, to-day. It is said that two of the desperadoes were wounded, and one of them, named Scott, killed. Two of the posse were also slight-

Malaria is one of the most insidious of health destroyers. Hood's Sarsaparilla counteracts its deadly poison and builds up

Novel Propositions Introduced by Populist Congressmen.

Senator Allen and His Speech Criticised and Denounced by Mr. Hawley of Connecticut.

PRECAUTIONS OF OFFICIALS

Col. Bright Will Not Allow the Commonweal Near the Capitol.

Coxey Leaves His Army at Hagerstown and Goes to New York-The Frye. Galvin and Other Contingents.

WASHINGTON, April 20.—Representative Davis, a Kansas Populist, has introduced in the House a long bill reciting the woes of the unemployed and directing the Secretary of War to immediately enlist 500,000 men in an industrial volunteer army to serve for the period of one year after enlistment. The army is to be clothed, and fed, and paid as regular soldiers. Instead of drilling they are to be employed on public works, such as canals, rivers and harbors, public highways, etc. To defray the expenses of this army the Secretary of the Treasury is to issue \$50,000,000 of legal tender and certain other forms of currency. The bill specifies the following issues of money to pay the army: Fifty millions to replace the waste and destruction on notes under the act of 1878; \$150,000,000 to replace national bank currency retired; \$100,600,000 annually hereafter to keep up the volume

army of the commonweal is contemplated in a resolution introduced in the House today by Representative Boen, the Minnesota Populist. The resolution instructs the Secretary of War to provide within the District of Columbia a camping ground and tents for all organized bodies of laboring people who may come within the District, and to see that their rights as citizens are respected and protected during their stay here. A preamble to the resolutions recites the reported approach to Washington of large numbers of unemployed people for the purpose of laying before the government their views on the economic depression and to suggest remedies therefor; that it is the duty of the government to maintain peace and to respect and protect the rights of citizens, and that peace, order and good will can be secured and observed by concessions and recognition by the government as well as by individuals of the rights of citizens. and by extending all possible aid to them in their endeavors to secure such redress as they may consider themselves entitled to The resolution was referred to the committee on military affairs.

The Peffer resolution for the appointment of a reception committee for Coxey's army of the commonweal, to be known in Sepate parlance as the "Common Cummications." came up in the Senate to-day, a few minutes before 1 o'clock, but in those minutes it received some very rough handling. Senator Hawley, who dealt the blows, said he would have preferred to have some member of the dominant party in the Senate take the floor, for certainly the speech of Senator Allen, of Nebraska, ought not be allowed to go forth to the country as representing in any degree the views of the Senate. He criticised Senator Allen for his reference to the commonweal army as "the people," and also for his allusions to the District militia, under command of General Ordway. He ventured to say that Gen. Ordway had given more study to the situation than had the Senator from Nebraska and that not one step would be taken by him except at the command of the civil powers. Those men who were coming here did not represent the general views of the Americans people, they were not coming with the intention of prostrating themselves at the feet of Congress, but to impress them by their presence. In conclusion Mr. Hawley said there were many other things in the speech of Mr. Allen which should be refuted, but he did not propose to do it. "I am sorry to say." said, "but I feel bound to say it, that the speech of the Schator from Nebraska was such as would be received with applause by a gang of Anarchists, and it would not require a microscope to discover in it the microbes and bacilli of anarchism. Senator Allen was about to reply to Senator Hawley, but the hour of 1 o'clock having arrived, the resolution went over without action, being displaced by the tariff bill. Senator Allen was asked to-day if he desired to make any reply to the remarks of Mr. Hawley in the Senate. He said that he did not care to say anything concerning Senator Hawley's personal accusations. " think," said he, "that the temper of the speech shows that the corporations and The house is a simple weatherboarded | those who train with them were winged what I said then, and could, in a further discussion of the question, only repeat what I said on the floor of the Senate. Senator Hawley cannot, of course, dictate my course, and I do not presume he has any desire to do so.'

> Moore and Sergeant-at-arms Bright of the Senate concerning the prospective arrival of Coxey and his followers and other organizations of the same character reported o be on their way to Washington to influence legislation. Both these officials said in reply to questions put by members of the committee, that they had taken due notice of the approach of these men, and had taken all the precautions which the law permits and which they consider the situation demands, to protect the city and the Capitol. Both expressed the opinion that the police force of the city and of the Capitol were ample for their purposes, and said they did not apprehend that it would be necessary to call for unusual assistance. The committee took no action beyond discussing the question and expressing their several opinions that the laws now on the statute books were in every way sufficient for the prospective emergency. The opinion was also expressed that the enforcement of these laws would afford all the protection that would be needed, and the officers were enjoined to so enforce them as to render it unnecessary to call for additional aid, as the members of the committee agree that it is not advisable to make any show of force that may not be necessary, and do not consider that any emergency will arise to render outside assistance essential to the welfare of the city. Colonel Moore, speaking of the police department, said that he had taken all possible precautions for the detection of criminals and evil-intentioned persons who make the presence of the commonweal an excuse for disorderly acts. Colonel Bright, in reply to a question, said: "Mr. Coxey will not be permitted to hold his contemplated meeting on the steps of the Capitol. That is against the law. and is one of the items in Coxey's programme which will not occur as he has announced. My policy will be to grant the Coxeyites all the liberty that is granted to all other citizens by the law and to protect them in the enjoyment of all proper

The Senate committee on rules was in

consultation to-day with Chief of Police

enforced, and so far as it is given me to enforce them, I shall do it. COXEY'S COMMONWEAL.

It Receives Cool Treatment at Hagers-

privileges, but the laws will have to be

town-Compelled to Pay Toll. HAGERSTOWN, Md., April 20.-The march of the commonweal over from Williamsport was made under most favorable conditions. The pike was dry, but dustless, and all the trees and fields green with the recent rains. At one of the halts by a rustic pump, the ragged, hardened looking crowd gathered beneath a clump of apple roes whose white petals rained down upon n like a midsummer snow, while the drank deep of the cold water as though they had never known any other of extraordinary size. They are believed to beverage. At the toll-gate, a mile outside | be seventeen-year locusts. of Hagerstown, there was a delay, the old white-haired gateman refusing to let the army pass without paying tolls on the horses. Browne declared that this was another extortion of monopolists and ordered

stripes, but shut down the bars tight on the horsemen and carriages. Coxey was forced to pay 98 cents toll. The army was accompanied into town by a constantly growing crowd of cyclists, horsemen and pedestrians, and the march through Hagerstown to the camp was, relatively, equal to an inaugural procession for Washington.
When the army left its canal boats at

Williamsport yesterday a rainstorm was in progress. There was but one tent and the men sought shelter under wagons. Later the rain ceased and Browne and Coxey on horseback, headed a procession of the army through the principal streets, returning in about an hour to a supper of boiled pork and hard tack, after which there was a large public meeting addressed by the two leaders. Coxey talked on his non-interest bearing bond bill and held the attention of the crowd. The only thing about the army that seemed to shock the townspeople was the array of repulsive religious caricatures on the banners. Many persons visited the camp, the most of them curiosity seekers, but one party of women from Martinsburg came to deliver an address of welcome and encouragement, one of them pinning a bunch of flowers on Coxey's coat, and begging him to accept the gold pin with which it was fastened as a mark of admiration from the party. Yesterday Childs, Smith and the veiled woman played another trick here on the commonweal, speaking twice without molestation from the authorities and leaving Coxey and Browne in a rage at the other end of six miles of telephone wire when they found they could not stop them. General Coxey left his army at this town to-night for a four days' absence in New York, during which time he will stop at the Hotel Imperial, and will attend the sale of some of his Kentucky thoroughbreds. Besides this he will try to arrange with the railroads for excursion rates to Washington for the demonstration on May I. It is from this arrangement that he hopes to get the greater part of his crowd in the city. Should this plan succeed, he and Brown declare that there will be no trouble in getting 50,000 people into the capital, besides those on the road. The army had to buy its own fire wood to cook supper on Logan Hill, and as the town authorities refused to allow the army to draw on the hydrants of the town, the camp was without water until the railroad company gave the use of a plug in the railroad yards. Later in the evening, when a severe thunderstorm arose, Mr. H. C. Koepler, the agent of the Western Maryland road again came to the rescue, giving the tramps the use of an empty warehouse, after a farmer named Ballantine had refused them shelter in an empty barn near

Frye's Outposts Reach Terre Haute.

Special to the Indianapolis Journal. TERRE HAUTE, Ind., April 20.-Twentyfive of General Frye's army came to the train, having left the army at Casey, forty miles west of here. General Frye, who is here awaiting the army, will address a public meeting to-morrow night and Sunday afternoon. Frye sald to-day that there would be several hundred thousand men in Washington before the summer is over. When asked how they could be cared for there he replied that the government would have to feed them or give them work. His 150 men, to which the army has dwindled from nine hundred when it left Los Angeles, March 18, the first regiment of these industrial armies, are marching to this city in the belief that they will have railroad transportation from here on, but he has made no effort as yet to secure such trans-

Galvin's Soldiers Leave Indiana.

CINCINNATI, April 20.-The Galvin wing of General Frye's industrial army left Cochran, Ind., about 5 o'clock to-day, and in less than three hours was dropped at the danger line, four miles from the city limits. The 210 men had scattered themselves all over the freight train. When they debarked they were permitted to make headquarters in a large barn. Pickets were thrown out to prevent straggling, and twenty-four Cincinnati police were there to see that no movement was attempted toward Cincinnati. No provision was made for breakfast, and the men were hungry. Colonel Galvin came to the city to confer with the Mayor, and the army was permitted to march to Ivorydale, where it camped to-night. During the march through city citizens put provisions in the army's wagon. A police patrol wagon carried the worn-out soldiers. The men will go further East to-morrow by rail.

Recruiting at Providence. PROVIDENCE, R. I., April 20.-When the New England industrial army arrives in Providence, Tuesday, the prospective Coxeyites will be joined by a large delegation from this city. George E. Boomer, editor of Justice, the socialistic labor paper, will begin the work of enlisting the men tomorrow. The Boston men will be taken to Olneyville, where they will be provided with food and shelter for the night. Boomer called upon the officials of the Consolidated road to-day and tried to pro-

far as the State line, and to New York, if possible: The company is considering the The Oregon Contingent. PORTLAND, Ore., April 20.-The Portland contingent of the industrial army numbers about five hundred, divided into thirteen companies. S. L. Hoffner, a stonemason has been elected colonel and J. M Shinn major. This afternoon about one thousand persons assembled on Plaza block. It was announced the leaders and Governor Pennoyer were in conference with the Northern Pacific officials, trying to arrange for transportation to Puget sound. It is understood that the Union Pacific will not carry the men without compensation.

cure a train of sufficient number of box

cars to take the unemployed at least as

There is some talk of endeavoring to raise sufficient money by subscription. Boston's Army Fails to March. BOSTON, April 20.-The time set for the start of the Boston contingent of the army of the commonweal has been postponed unp. m. Sunday, when the leaders prom the regiment will take up the march for Washington. The excuse for this further delay is that the agitators want time to outline their programme by public speeches. If the crowd does start, the first encampment will be at Dedham, where the "generals" and "majors" will make more

Commander Vinnett Fined. COLTON, Cal., April 20.-Commander Vinnett, of the unemployed army, has been sentenced to pay a fine of \$2 or serve twenty days in jail for defrauding the Southern Pacific out of fare. He, with the seven others arrested, were examined on the charge of inciting to riot, and were held to answer to the Superior Court, with

Proposed Kentucky Division. PADUCAH, Ky., April 20.-W. H. Priest, of the Hayes precinct, a short distance from this city, is organizing an army to join Coxey's commonweal. He has received quite a number of volunteers.

500 Start from Helena. HELENA, Mont., April 20 .- A fresh contingent of Coxey's army, five hundred strong, has started from Helena. The officers of the Northern Pacific have demanded protection from the Governor.

Electric Patents in Dispute. ST. LOUIS, Mo., April 20 .- A legal contest opened in the United States Court to-day which involves the right to the title to the invention of the application of electricity to locomotion. The case a styled the Adams Electric Rallway Company against the Lindell Railroad Company. llions of dollars are at issue, and behind the Lindell Railway Company, which is the nominal defendant, is the Sprague Electric Company, the Edison General Electric Company and the General Electric Company, corporations of immense wealth. who have contracted with the Lindell Railway Company to protect it in this particular case from interference in its business of the Sprague motors.

Linseed Oil Works Burned. ST. LOUIS, April 20.-Fire to-day in the Crown linseed oil works of the National Linseed Oil Company, located at Sixteenth street and Clarke avenue, destroyed the entire plant of valuable machinery and buildings. The works have been closed ever since they were bought by the Linseed Oil Trust, but the loss on the machinery and the buildings will be \$400,000; about threequarters insured. The warehouses have n occupied recently by the Ryan Commission Company, which had about \$39,000 worth of wheat stored there. Their loss is fully covered by insurance. The Crown Linseed Oil Company, of this city, mem-

Seventeen-Year Locusts.

bers of the Linseed Oil Trust, owned the

MOWEAQUA, Ill., April 20.-In turning the soil in this vicinity a number of farmers have discovered large numbers of locusts

SEDALIA, Mo., April 20 .- J. A. Pollard, a farmer living seven miles south of Sedalla, brought to the city, to-day, a gallon jar filled with live locusts. He says farmers in the southern part of this county are plowing up millions of the pests, and fears are entertained that their appearance so forward the flag. The old gentleman re- | early in the spring will result in a despectfully doffed his hat to the stars and | vastation of the tender crops.

Voorhees Losing His Grip on the Office-Appointing Power.

Mr. Bissell Decides to Give the Winchester Postoffice to Heaston Despite the Senator's Protest.

ANOTHER CAUSE FOR WORRY

Daniel's Tariff Work Not Pleasing to His Constituents.

Probability that All the Democratic "Kickers" in the Senate Will Vote for the Tariff Bill on Final Passage.

Special to the Indianapolis Journal.

WASHINGTON, April 20.-There is one Indiana Democrat who will get an office without aid of congressional influence at Washington. The Postoffice Department has decided in favor of candidate Heaston for postmaster at Winchester on account of his having carried the election a year ago. The protests and charges that the election was farcical were disregarded by Mr. Bissell. Davis, who was originally Heaston's most formidable opponent, failing to secure senatorial indorsement, withdrew in favor of Chairman Williamson, of the Democratic county central committee, but Messrs. Voorhees and Turple, after much wavering, recommended the appointment of Lew G. Ellingham, editor of the Winchester Democrat, who had strong papers on file and considerable outside influence. Subsequently Voorhees asked the Postmaster-general to hold up the nomination in order to give Provision for the accommodation of the city to-day in a box car on a Vandalia Williamson an opportunity to send on a petition. At this juncture Governor Matthews came to Washington and incidentally put in a word for Williamson. Secretary of State Meyers and other prominent Indianians at the same time indorsed Ellingham's candidacy. Meanwhile, Heaston had apparently dropped out of the race, but some ten days ago Mr. Bissell sent for the two Senators and told them he had decided to nominate the man who had carried the election. They acquiesced, reluctantly, in the department's decision, and Heaston will be the postmaster. Meanwhile, there is increasing impatience at the delay in sending in the name by the President, and the defeated opponents of Mr. Heaston are sending in protests against his appointment.

Mr. Voorhees is very much chagrined at his apparent loss of influence with Mr. Bissell, but postoffice officials intimate that Mr. Bissell has never forgotten or forgiven certain experiences with Mr. Voorhees's postmaster at Terre Haute. Mr. Bissell's selection of Mr. Heaston would seem to indicate that he will firmly adhere to the practice of appointing the candidate who receives the majority of the votes cast at the election held by the patrons of the office. In this particular election candidates Ellingham and Davis refused to enter the race. It is inferred from Mr. Bissell's action that he may disregard the indorsement of the Senators in the case of the Frankfort postoffice, where Messrs. Voorhees and Turpie indorsed Mr. Marion, but Captain Smith carried the election.

VOORHEES ALARMED.

He Fears the Wrath of Hoosiers and Also the Fate of His Tariff Bill. Special to the Indianapolis Journal.

WASHINGTON, April 20 .- Senator Voorhees has become seriously alarmed at the indignation in his own State over the character of the amendments which his committee has made to the Wilson bill, and which found strongest expression in the resolutions of a recent Democratic county convention roundly denouncing him. Mr. Voorhees's term in the Senate expires in 1897, and the State Senators who are elected this fall in Indiana will have a vote in the selection of his successor. Mr. Voorhees has little fear of Governor Matthews obtaining the votes of the Legislature. His principal fear is that the State this fall will go overwhelmingly Republican, in consequence of the general uprising against the tariff bill and his mismanagement of it, as well as his abject surrender to the trusts, which he is always denouncing. He is, therefore, determined that the bill shall pass the Senate by June 1, or June 15 at the latest, hoping to re-establish himself among his people by the able leadership he intends to display. The general debate is to close next Tuesday, and from the fact that Mr. Mills is to make the closing speech, it is inferred that he is Mr. Voores's choice for the vacancy on the finan committee caused by Senator Vance's

Mr. Voorhees does not conceal his fears of the ultimate fate of the bill-fears which the speech of his colleauge, Senator Tur-ple, on Wednesday, seemed to share. Of the success of the income tax amendment he is assured, and probably with good reason. It is so socialistic and demagogical in spirit that it naturally arouses Mr. Voorhees's liveliest interest. Of the fayors he has shown the Whisky Trust and the even greater advantages he has permitted the Sugar Trust to dictate to him. Mr. Voorhees grows less confident. It must be remembered that the Senate whisky and sugar schedules are at present only amendments to the paragraphs of the Wilso bill. That measure makes all sugar free and gives the Whisky Trust only an additional tax of 10 cents, but none of the coveted extension of the bonded period Hence, Mr. Voorhees must rally an affirmative vote of a majority in order that th trusts get what the Senate bill promise and of this Mr. Voorhees has fears.

DEMOCRATIC " KICKERS." Hill, Smith and Others May Vote for the Tariff Bill.

Special to the Indianapolis Journal.

WASHINGTON, April 20. - Senator Mc Pherson is authority for the statement that his colleague, Senator Smith, will finally vote for the tariff bill, income tax and all, There are other Democratic Senators who venture the same assertion about Senator Hill. Mr. Murphy, the author of the collars and cuffs schedule, is confidently counted upon in support of the bill. Of all the Democratic Senators only four need really be looked upon as doubtful, namely, Messrs. Hill and Smith and the two Louisiana Senators. Mr. Caffery, it is true, took occasion to announce yesterday that he would vote for the bill as it stood, but he meant, of course, that he would vote for it after the Senate's sugar amendment had been added. Mr. Blanchard, his colleague, goes before his Legislature next winter for reelection to fill out the unexpired term of Justice White, and he must, therefore, cast his vote accordingly. In the House he voted for the Wilson bill, with free sugar, but now he will hardly be brave enough to repeat such a vote. These four Senators are the only ones of whose final vote there is doubt, and of these the Louisiana men are more to be feared than Messrs. Hill and Smith. The Sugar Trust is more likely to be victorious than are the opponents of the income tax. There is said to be a strong feeling in

favor of adding Senator Hill to the finance committee to fill the place of the late Senator Vance. The Democratic members of the committee all prefer Mr. Mills, and the probability is, therefore, that the Taxas free-trader will be the caucus selection. Mr. Mills himself is not enthusiastic over the prospect. At present the only man on the committee who knows enough of the details of the country's business interests to make an intelligent showing when the bill is debated by paragraphs is Mr. Vest, of Missouri. Mr. Mills sees, therefore, that an appointment to service on the committee means simply a commission to stand up and divide with Mr. Vest the hard knocks which will be dealt by the Repub-

shade of pathetic humor in Mr. Voorhees's frantic endeavors to act up to his role of chairman of the committee. He sent his clerk to-day to a bookstore and paid \$50 of the government's money for a copy of Watts's Chemical Dictionary, and is now poring over the bulky tome, trying to obtain a sufficient smattering of chemical terms to enable him to know when to keep silent during the debate on the items of the chemical schedule.

BURROWS AND WHEELER.

The Two Gentlemen Entertain the House with a Brief Tilt.

WASHINGTON, April 20 .-- In the House to-day there was a passage at arms, figuratively speaking, between Representatives Burrows and Wheeler. Mr. Wheeler was taunted with talking four columns of the Congressional Record in precisely one minute, and retorted that the protest came with bad grace from one whose hands "were red with parliamentary murder." Mr. Burrows recalled a previous example of Mr. Wheeler's fluency, a speech that octaken up fourteen columns of the Record. A motion was made to refer the subject to the committee on printing, but Mr. Wheeler cried quits by asking leave to withdraw his remarks. Outside of this episode the proceedings were very uninteresting. Practically no business was transacted. Under the rules, it being Friday, the day was devoted to business on the private calendar. Three small unimportant bills were passed, and the rest of the day was spent in the fruitless discussion of a bill to settle some Tennessee war claims against the government, amounting to \$22,000. It was finally ended when Mr. Enloe made the point of no quorum on a motion to recommit the bill. The evening session was devoted to pension business.

Enloe's Sent Safe. WASHINGTON, April 20.-The House elections committee to-day, by the vote of six Democrats and three Republicans, decided to report in favor of Mr. Enloe in the Thrasher-Enloe election contest from Tennessee. Representatives Thomas, of Michigan, and Waugh, of Indiana, withheld their votes. The three Republicans who voted favorably to Mr. Enloe were Taylor of Tennessee, Daniels of New York and McCall of Massachusetts.

General Notes.

The Senate, in executive session, to-day confirmed the following nominations of Indiana postmasters: John M. Higgs, at Connersville; John I. Hoover, at Wabash; John L. Lynch, at Liberty.

Representative Van Voorhis, of Ohio, has introduced a bill for a survey of a ship canal route connecting Lake Erie and the Ohio river, by way of the Ohio canal and Muskingum river. It is to have a sufficient depth to transport the largest boats of the The House committee on naval affairs has

received no information concerning the sensational reports as to the cruiser New York's defects. Members of the committee do not regard the revelations as very ser-

Reception to Controller Eckels. NEW YORK, April 20.-A reception in honor of the Hon. James Eckels, Controller of the Currency, took place this afternoon in the rooms of the Clearing House Association, at Pine and Nassau streets, The reception was given by the presidents of the banks composing the association. After a welcoming address by George Williams, president of the Clearing House Association, Controller Eckels made a brief speech, commending the New York banks for their course during the panic, and said in all great crises they had come to the front. A dinner in honor of Mr. and Mrs. Eckels was given this evening in the ladies' annex of the Metropolitan Club by some of the bankers of this city.

Chinese Slow to Register. SAN FRANCISCO, April 20.-The registration of Chinese in San Francisco under the McCreary act has not been as active as was expected at the time of its passage, and it is estimated from four thousand to seven thousand have as yet filed no application to register. The Chinese claim that the time has been insufficient and the method of registration inadequate, and have sent an appeal to Washington for more time. It is believed they will be satisfied if given two additional months.

Shot by Whitecaps. ATLANTA, Ga., April 20.-Henry Worley, Murray county farmer, was shot dead in his field by Whitecaps yesterday. He was plowing at the time. No one saw his as-

sassin, but there is no doubt that they are members of the Murray county Whitecaps.

The Wilson-National Surgical Institute, 15 McCrea street, has issued a neat little pamphlet, which is mailed free to any address. The book contains no disagreeable pictures or objectionable reading matter, but is devoted to a consideration of the diseases and deformities belonging properly to orthopedic surgery. The Wilson-National has no connection with any other establishment in this city.



Ashamed To Be Seen

Because of disfiguring facial blemishes is the condition of thousands upon thousands who live in ignorance of the fact that in Cuticura Soap is to be found the purest, sweetest and most effective skin purifier and beautifier in the world. It is so because it strikes at the root of all complexional disfigurations, viz: THE CLOGGED, IRRI-TATED, INFLAMED OR SLUGGISH PORE.

For pimples, blackheads, red and oily skin, red, rough hands with shapeless pails, dry, thin and fall-ing hair, and simple baby blemishes it is wonderful. Sold throughout the world. Potter Drug and Chem. Corp., Sole Props., Boston.

If tired, aching, pervous mothers

Il & ity in Cutleura Anti-Pain Plasters,

knew the comfort, strength, and vital-



Bargain-Counter Bicycles Don't be misled in trying to save a few dollars, at the expense of a season's annoyance from a clap-trap marked-down wheel. Our wheels are standard the world over, and we are exclusively Biccle Dealers.

HAY & WILLITS, THE CYCLISTS 70 NORTH PENNSYLVANIA ST

Open evenings. Payments or Cash.

ASTROLOGER. ASTROLOGER-Mrs. Dr. Ellis, the worldrenowned astrologer. Room 5, Ryan's Block, Tennessee and New York streets, Tells life's history by the planets. Consult the Doctor and learn where to go, what to do for best success in business,



Could Not See to Read

Inflammation in the Eyes

A Business Man Cured by Hood's-Perfect Eyesight Restored.

Read the letter of Mr. H. N. Parkhurst, dealer in granite and manufacturer of granite monuments at Barre, Vt.:

"C. I. Hood & Co., Lowell, Mass.: "Last winter I was taken with scrofulous sore eyes. I was totally blind in one eye and the other was so badly affected that

I Could Not See

to read or write. My eyes pained me very much for three or four months, and for about

three weeks before I went to Burlington for treatment, the pain was hardly endurable. On my return from Burlington in April last, I could not see any better than before I left home. At this time I commenced to take Hood's Sarsaparilla and have now taken two bottles. I Can Now See

as well as before the affliction; can see to read and carry on my business, that of a manufacturer of granite monuments, without the aid of glasses. When I left the doctor's care I could hardly bear the light on my eyes, and had to be

Sarsaparilla

Hood's Sarsaparilla has purified my blood and been the means of restoring my eyesight. It has also helped me in other ways. I am not now troubled with constipation, my digestion is better and I feel like a new man." H. N. PARKHURST, Barre, Vermont.

'Hood's Pills are purely vegetable, and do not purge, pain or gripe. Sold by all druggists.

C. E. KREGELO & WHITSETT

FUNERAL DIRECTORS,

125 North Delaware St. TELEPHONE 561.

DIED. HEININGER-Catherine, died April 19, at her late residence, 42 Sycamore street (rear 37 East McCarty). Funeral Sunday, April 22, at 2 p. m. Burial at Crown Hill. Friends invited. BRADLEY-Jeptha W. Bradley, in his sixty-third year. Funeral from his late residence, 205 Douglass street, Sunday afternoon, April 22.

WANTED-AGENTS. WANTED-Salesman; salary from start; permanent place. BROWN BROTHERS COMPANY, nurserymen, Chicago, Ill. WANTED-Two first-class men for advertising matter to canvass business houses. Call Saturday morning, 9 a. m., Room 50

Baldwin Block WANTED-Salesman calling on dry goods trade in this city or State to carry a side line of fine knit mittens and gloves for manufacturer on commission. Address A. S. F., Journal.

BRECKINRIDGE AND POLLARD-Complete history of the great "Breach of Promise Case." Life of both parties. Illustrated. 1,000,000 will be sold. Agents wanted. All information free. Address, NATIONAL MAT CO., 51 Longworth,

WANTED-MISCELLANEOUS. WANTED-To buy barber shop, town. JOHN FOX, Southport, Ind. WANTED-One gent's or lady's pneumatic. Must be cheap for cash. L. B. 432, Georgetown, Ill.

WANTED-To buy high grade municipal bonds and bonds based upon public franchises. Will pay highest market price. EVINGER, Room 50 Baldwin Block.

FINANCIAL. LOANS-Money on mortgages. C. F. SAYLES, 75 East Market street. LOANS-Money to loan. CLIFFORD ARRICK, Room 32 Journal Building. M'KAY, Room II, Talbott & New's Block. TO LOAN-\$500,000 in sums of \$5,000 and upward at 5 per cent. interest. EVING-ER, 50 Baldwin Block.

LOANS-Money on watches, diamonds, jewelry, without publicity. CITY LOAN OFFICE, 57 West Washington street. LOANS-Sums of \$500 and over. C. E. COFFIN & CO., 90 East Market

MONEY TO LOAN-On farms at the lowest market rate; privileges for payment before due. We also buy municipal bonds. THOMAS C. DAY & CO., 72 East Market street, Indianapolis. TO LOAN-\$500 in sums of \$50 and upward for short time loans only, or will buy short time first-mortgage paper on Marion county real estate. EVINGER, Room 50 Baldwin Block. LOANS-Six-per-cent, money on improved

real estate in this city only. (No loans made outside.) Borrower has the priviprepayment semi-annually. No delay. Reasonable faes, JOHN S. SPANN & CO., 86 East Market.

FOR RENT.

FOR RENT-Business room, principal corner, opposite Doxey Hotel. Suitable for any line. Address JOHN M'GRAW, An-TO LET-Furniture, planos, safes, packages, etc., transferred promptly. Try us once. HOGAN'S TRANSFER AND PARCEL, DELIVERY COMPANY. Telephone 675. Denison Block.

FOR RENT-Furniture and planes promptly moved. Packages delivered for 19 cents. HOGAN'S TRANSFER AND PARCEL DELIVERY COMPANY. Denison Block. Telephone 675. TO LET-Two new modern model dwellings, Nos. 26 and 28 East Michigan street, with ten rooms and all modern conveniences. Hot and cold water; bath; both kinds of gas. Apply at 272 North Pennsylvania

FOR SALE. FOR SALE-One ten-horse-power Otto gas engine in good condition. E. E. SOUTH-ER IRON CO., St. Louis, Mo.

ANNOUNCEMENT. ANNOUNCEMENT-Old hats and rubber

repaired by WM. DEPUY, 47 Massa-PROF. A. B. WINTERMUTE-A MIND reader of the past, present and future. General business consultation, Office No. 760 North Illinois street, Indianapolis, Office hours, from 8 a. m. to 9 p. m.

FOR SALE OR TRADE. FOR SALE OR TRADE-4,000 acres of fine timber and coal land in Virginia, fine oak and poplar. The timber on land been estimated at \$50 per acre. Will sell or trade for Indianapolis property or good city property anywhere in State. A bargain for timber or lumber man. EV-

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE - Strictly first-class apartment building. Price, \$200,000. Mortgaged 1,000. Rental, \$1,600 per month. Wish to exchange for a large tract of land in or adjoining a large city. suitable for immediate subdivision. Address, giving full description of land, E. KLEINSMITH, 209 South Sixth street.

